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Death of President Harrison.

The painful tidings of a Nation's bereavement have already been borne on the wings of the wind to every portion of our land. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON is no more! The gallant Soldier, the wise Statesman, the pure Patriot and honest Man, sleeps the sleep of Death. The bleeding hearts and blanched countenances of a Nation speak impressively the solemn truth which the words and trappings of woe so freely express. The wary and valiant leader in battle and counsel—the standard-bearer in the late glorious struggle for deliverance from Corruption and Misrule, whose simplicity defied the arts and whose sagacity foiled all the devices of cunning and unscrupulous adversity—the chieftain raised up by Providence to effect that deliverance—in whose name and person was achieved the most overwhelming political victory ever recorded—had hardly been elevated by the suffrages of a grateful People to the summit of human ambition, ere he is called to slumber with the dead. The toils, the anxiety, the importunities, the pomp and ceremony of exalted station in one brief week are exchanged for the perfect, enduring rest and solitude of the narrow "house appointed for all the living." How solemn is the thought, how impressive the lesson!

We cannot pursue this sad theme. The loss to the Nation is even more than it has yet realized. Not that John Tyler, less a Whig, a Statesman, and an honest man than Gen. Harrison—we believe him to be all that the Country needs or desires—but the manner of his elevation and the nature of his position are wholly different from those of our lamented President. He has not that tried and proved popularity and strength with the People—his armor has not been tested against the storm of vindictive hostility and the poisoned arrows of detraction. The People respect and confide in him; but they have not yet learned to love him as they did their good old Chief, for whose life ten thousand lives would have been cheerfully, gladly laid down. But sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

Gen. Harrison had completed sixty-eight years of his eventful life, and fifty since he first volunteered as a soldier in his country's service, four months since his election to the Presidency, and thirty days since his Inauguration. One month ago, who dreamed that he stood on the brink of the grave?

Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the North-wind's breath,
And stars to set—but all
Thus have all seasons for their own, O Death!

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

An all-wise Providence having suddenly removed from this life, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, we have thought it our duty, in the recesses of Congress, and in the absence of the Vice President from the Seat of Government, to make this affecting bereavement known to the country, by this declaration under our hands. He died at the President's House, in this city, this fourth day April, Anno Domini, 1841, at thirty minutes before one o'clock in the morning.

The People of the United States, overwhelmed, like ourselves, by an event so unexpected and so melancholy, will derive consolation from knowing that his death was calm and resigned, as his life has been patriotic, useful and distinguished; and that the last utterance of his lips expressed a fervent desire for the perpetuity of the Constitution, and the preservation of its true principles. In death, as in life, the happiness of his country was uppermost in his thoughts.

DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.
DAMIAN EWING, Secretary of the Treasury.
JOHN BELL, Secretary of War.
J. J. CRITTENDEN, Attorney General.
FRANCIS GRANGER, Postmaster General.

Correspondence of the Express.

Saturday, 1 o'clock, P. M.—Dr. Alexander of Baltimore has just visited the President's Chamber, and pronounces him better, giving all his friends reason to indulge in hope. The good news spread all over the city with joyful alacrity.

2 o'clock.—The favorable symptoms continue.

3 o'clock.—The symptoms are becoming alarming; a diarrhoea is threatened.

3 1/2 o'clock.—The alarm of Gen. H.'s friends is very great; the symptoms grow worse, and his case becomes more dangerous than ever. The medical men begin to doubt, if not to despair, and to speak in a manner and tone, that hardly gives us hope.

4 o'clock.—The news of increased danger flies over the city, and all are inquiring, and in all directions.

5 o'clock.—The President wanders, and is at times quite insensible. All his symptoms are worse. His family hanging in anxiety over his bedside, his Physicians watching every motion. His diarrhoea grows worse, and leaves hardly a hope, so rapidly does it prostrate his strength.

6 o'clock.—The Members of the Cabinet have been summoned to the President's. Mr. Grainger just gave the alarm to his associates. The symptoms all worse. His Physicians give him up. The dreadful report fills all with consternation. The danger of losing the good and venerable man now breaks fully upon us all.

10 o'clock.—Reports from the sick Chamber for the last four hours have all been worse. The pulse beats feebly and feebly every minute. His flesh has become cold and clammy. During this time, Gen. Harrison has spoken his last words. After which he fell into a state of insensibility. At a quarter to nine, Dr. Worthington at his bedside, he said, (and it is presumed he was addressing Gov. Tyler)—

"SIR—I WISH YOU TO UNDERSTAND THE TRUE PRINCIPLES OF THE GOVERNMENT, I WISH THEM CARRIED OUT. I ASK NOTHING MORE."

This is the dying injunction of the good old man, made, Dr. Worthington says, in a strong tone of voice.

All the Members of the Cabinet, except Mr. Badger, for three hours past, have been in a Chamber near the President's sick room. Their spirits, of course, are sadly depressed by this melancholy event, but they are preparing for the mournful duty that devolves upon them.

11 o'clock.—The President's wife lingers. The White House has been thronged by citizens of all classes fearfully inquiring into the President's health. He is insensible, feeble indeed, and no one now indulges in hope. All preparations are made for a man already dead. The consolations of religion have all been administered. He has been calm and have all along been administered. He has been calm and have all along been administered. He has been calm and have all along been administered.

12 o'clock.—Gen. H. has just breathed his last, and without a struggle. He had been insensible for a long while, and the last words he spoke, were to Dr. Worthington. Most anxious and deeply afflicted friends are weeping around his chamber. What a dreadful blow has struck the land!

1 o'clock, A. M.—The Members of the Cabinet after performing their last mournful duties to the departed President, are preparing a Letter to the Vice-President announcing the death of the President. The Chief Clerk of the State Department, Fletcher Webster, Esq., is despatched with it, and he will reach Mr. Tyler on Monday noon, who will probably be here Wednesday or Thursday the latest.

JOHN TYLER OF VIRGINIA IS NOW PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION.

The Cabinet are also preparing an official proclamation of the death of Gen. Harrison, which will appear in the Washington papers on Monday.

2 o'clock, Sunday Morning.—I have no time, nor heart for reflections. Thank God! the noble and good old man has lived to see honor and justice done him! He has fallen a victim to his kindness of heart, in his aim to bear every body, and to do what was right to every body and to his country. His labors have been dreary, and with the sudden change of his habits from the quiet of his farm on the North Bend to the bustle of the Capital, he has been broken down. The Rev. Dr. Hawley, of the Episcopal Church, who closed the eyes of Gen. H., said he had preached to President Madison. Gen. Adams, Jackson, and Van Buren, and that Gen. H. was the first who ever worshipped some fifty letters for Gen. H. this on a table where there were some fifty vases of flowers that arrived in the mail to-night. The blow that struck Gen. Harrison's wife at her attachment to him and his health is very feeble. He leaves one son and three and a half daughters. The ladies of the President's household now are daughters. The ladies of the President's household now are daughters.

Mrs. Taylor of Va., Mrs. Harrison (daughter-in-law) and Mrs. Findley.
It is not known yet when he will be buried.
Excuse the faults of a letter, written amid such exciting scenes. The curtain has dropped, and a nation will mourn, as the sad news is spread abroad.

The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce gives a touching account of the sensation produced in Washington by the intelligence of the President's death.

The members of the Cabinet, who have been constant and vigilant in their attendance night and day, suffer most deeply. The whole city has been one of mourning during the day. It happened to be in the Central Market at an early hour this morning, and noticed that the country people, having heard of the impending calamity, were deeply distressed, and many of them in tears. It was only one week ago—last Saturday morning—that Gen. Harrison, in taking his morning walk, passed through the market at sunrise, with the elastic step and bright eye of manhood. That very day the fatal disease fastened upon him, which takes him from us before his eye is dimmed or his natural heat abated.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIANS.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1841.
DEAR SIR:—In compliance with the request made to us by yourself and the other gentlemen of the Cabinet, the attending and consulting physicians have drawn up the abstract of a report on the President's case, which I herewith transmit to you. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS MILLER, Attending Physician.
To the Hon. D. WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

On Saturday, March 27, 1841, President HARRISON, after several days' previous indisposition, was seized with a chill and other symptoms of fever. The next day Pneumonia, with congestion of the liver and derangement of the stomach and bowels was ascertained to exist. The age and debility of the patient, with the immediate prostration, forbade a resort to general blood-letting. Topical depletion, blistering, and appropriate internal remedies, subsided in a great measure, the disease of the lungs and liver, but the stomach and intestines did not regain a healthy condition. Finally, on the 3d of April, at 3 o'clock, P. M., profuse diarrhoea came on, under which he sank, at thirty minutes to 1 o'clock, on the morning of the fourth.

The last words uttered by the President, as heard by Dr. Worthington, were these: "Sir, I wish you to understand the true principles of the Government. I wish them carried out. I ask nothing more."

THO. MILLER, M. D., Attending Physician.
FRED. MAY, M. D., Consulting Physician.
N. W. WORTHINGTON, M. D., Consulting Physician.
J. C. HALE, M. D., Consulting Physician.
ASHTON ALEXANDER, M. D., Consulting Physician.

GENERAL ORDERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, April 5, 1841.

It is with feelings of the deepest sorrow, that the Secretary of War announces to the Army, the death of the President of the United States, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, is no more. His long and faithful services in many subordinate, but important stations, his recent elevation to the highest in honor and power, and the brief term allotted to him in the enjoyment of it, are circumstances of themselves, which must awaken the liveliest sympathy in every bosom; but these are only personal considerations. The dispensation is heaviest and most afflicting on public grounds. This great calamity has befallen the country at a period of general anxiety for its present, and some apprehension as to its future condition—at a time when it is most desirable that all its high offices should be filled, and all its high trusts administered in harmony, wisdom, and vigor. The generosity of character of the deceased, the conspicuous honesty of his principles and purposes, together with the skill and firmness with which he maintained them in all situations, had won for him the affection and confidence of his countrymen; but at the moment when, by their voice, he was raised to a station, in the discharge of the powers and duties of which, the most beneficial results might justly have been anticipated from his great experience, his sound judgment, his high estimation in which he was held by the people, and his unquestioned devotion to the Constitution and Union, it has pleased an all-wise but mysterious Providence to remove him suddenly from this and every other earthly enjoyment.

While the officers and soldiers of the Army will share in the general grief which these considerations so naturally and irresistibly inspire, they will doubtless be penetrated with increased sensibility, and feel a deeper concern in testifying, in the manner appropriate to them, the full measure of a nation's gratitude for the eminent services of the departed patriot, and in rendering just and adequate honors to his memory, because he was himself a soldier and an approved one; receiving his earliest lessons in a camp, and when in riper years called to the command of armies, illustrating the profession of arms by his personal qualities, and contributing largely by his successes, to the stock of his country's glory.

It is to be regretted that the suddenness of the emergency has made it necessary to announce this sad event in the absence of the Vice President from the seat of Government; but the greatest confidence is felt that he will cordially approve the sentiments expressed, and that he will, in due time give directions for such further marks of respect, not prescribed by the existing regulations of the Army, as may be demanded by the occasion.

JNO. BELL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 5, 1841.

The Department announces to the Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, the death of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, which occurred at the Executive Mansion, in the City of Washington, on the morning of the 4th instant, and directs, that, uniting with their fellow citizens in the manifestation of their respect for the exalted character and eminent public services of the illustrious deceased, and, of their sense of bereavement the Country has sustained by this afflicting dispensation of Providence, they wear the usual badge of mourning for six months.

The Department further directs, that funeral honors be paid him at each of the Navy Yards, and on board each of the public vessels in commission, by firing twenty-six minute guns, commencing at 12 o'clock, M., on the day after the receipt of this order, and by wearing their flags at half mast for one week.

J. D. SIDMS, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, April 6, 1841.

The death of the President of the United States having been officially announced from the War Department, the Major General, Commanding-in-Chief, communicates to the Army the melancholy intelligence with feelings of the most profound sorrow. The long, arduous, and faithful military services in which President HARRISON has been engaged since the first settlement of the Western country, from the rank of a subaltern to that of a Commander-in-Chief, are too well known to require a recital of them here. It is sufficient to point to the fields of Tippecanoe, the banks of the Miami, and the Thames, in Upper Canada, to recall to many of the soldiers of the present Army the glorious results of some of his achievements against the foes of his country, both savage and civilized.

The Army has on former occasions been called upon to mourn the loss of distinguished patriots, who have occupied the Presidential Chair, but this is the first time since the adoption of the Constitution it has to lament the demise of a President while in the actual exercise of the high functions of the Chief Magistracy of the Union.

The members of the Army, in common with their fellow-citizens of all classes, deplore this national bereavement; but although they have lost a friend, ever ready to protect their interests, his bright example in the paths of honor and glory still remains for their emulation.

The funeral honors directed to be paid by the troops in paragraph 323 of the General Regulations will be duly observed, and the troops at the several stations will be paraded at 10 o'clock A. M. when this order will be read, after which all labor for the day will cease; the national flag will be displayed at half-mast; at dawn of day thirteen guns will be fired; besides the half hour guns as directed by the regulations; and, at the close of the day, a national salute. The standards, guidons, and colors of the several regiments will be put in mourning for the period of six months; and the officers will wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm, above the elbow, and on the hat of the sword, for the same period.

By order of ALEXANDER MACDONELL, Major General, Commanding-in-Chief of the Army, R. JONES, Adjutant General.

Gen. Harrison's Family.—The Members of General Harrison present in the Executive Mansion at the time of the decease of their beloved relative, were the following: Mrs. William Harrison, (his wife), Mrs. Taylor, of Richmond, (sister of Mr. D. O. Copeland, (nephew of Henry Harrison, of Va., (grand-nephew of Findlay Harrison, of Ohio, (grandson).

MESSAGE FROM GOV. SEWARD.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Albany, April 6th, 1841.

To the Legislature.

It has become my painful duty to announce to the Legislature, the death of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the President of the United States.

Such an event would at any time be a national calamity. It is a trial through which our Constitution has never yet passed. But under the circumstances now attending the event it cannot fail to be regarded as a fearful visitation of Divine Providence. The Chief Magistrate has been removed at the very commencement of his constitutional term of public service, at a moment when he was preparing to meet the Congress of the United States at a session called in an extraordinary emergency of public affairs, and in a crisis which demands all the wisdom, firmness and patriotism of our rulers.

It becomes us as a People to humble ourselves before Him in whose hands are the destinies of the nations of the earth, to acknowledge the justice, although we cannot comprehend the wisdom of His Providence, and to implore Him that the favor and protection we have hitherto enjoyed may not now be withdrawn.

The Legislature will, it is presumed, adopt some form for the expression of the sympathy of the public authorities of this State with their fellow citizens, and their respect for the deceased, although all must feel that public honors are as unavailing to assuage a Nation's grief as they are superfluous to perpetuate the wisdom and the virtue of the great and the good.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

In the Assembly, Mr. HORTLEY immediately offered the following concurrent resolution:

Resolved, (if the Senate concur) That the Message of his excellency the Governor, communicating intelligence of the lamented death of William Henry Harrison, President of the United States, be referred to a joint committee, to consist of three members of the Senate and five members of the Assembly, to take order thereupon.

The resolution was agreed to by the Senate, and both Houses immediately adjourned—as did the Court of Chancery, and the Supreme Court, now holding special term in Albany.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

IN SENATE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7.

Mr. Taylor, from the joint select committee of the two Houses, submitted the following report and resolutions:

Report of the joint committee of the Senate and Assembly on the Message of the Governor, communicating the intelligence of the death of the President of the United States:

The joint committee of the Senate and Assembly, to which was referred the Message of the Governor, announcing the death of the President of the United States to take order thereupon, report:

That they have had under consideration the subject referred to them, and respectfully recommend for the adoption of the Legislature the following preamble and resolutions.

It having pleased Almighty God to remove by death the President of the United States, on the fourth day of April instant, the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York, deeply impressed with this most painful event, anxious to testify their sympathy with the afflicted family of the deceased, and also of the mournful and hitherto unexpected National visitation, and to respond in a suitable manner to the sentiments of profound sorrow which this bereavement is adapted to awaken in every bosom, do unanimously Resolve,

1st. That the death of our fellow-citizen, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, the President of the United States, in the midst of the cares and duties of his high office, is a great national calamity, and a dispensation of Providence appearing in the strongest manner to the affections and patriotism of the people of the United States, and that the Legislature and people of this State lament this melancholy visitation, and deeply sympathize with them on this solemn occasion.

2d. That the chaplains of the Legislature are requested to select one of their number to deliver an appropriate discourse in the Assembly chamber, before the two Houses on some Sabbath during the present session, to be designated by him.

That the chair of the President of the Senate and of the Speaker of the Assembly be shrouded in black, and that the members and officers of the two Houses wear the usual badge of mourning for the residue of the session.

4th. That when the two Houses adjourn they will adjourn to meet on Friday next.

5. That those resolutions be entered on the journals of the two Houses, and that the Governor be requested to transmit copies thereof to the Vice President of the United States, to the Governors of the several States, and also to the widow of the deceased, with the expression of the warm sympathy of this Legislature in her affliction and the bereavement of her family.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

A communication was received from the Mayor of the city, inviting the Members of the Legislature to attend a civic and military procession on Friday next, in commemoration of the death of the President.

On motion of Mr. Foster, the Senate then adjourned till 10 o'clock on Friday morning.

Eve. Journal.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

HEAD QUARTERS, Albany, April 8, 1841.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Information having been received of the death of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, the following arrangements will be observed by the militia of this State, as a manifestation of respect to the memory of that illustrious General and Magistrate.

The usual badge of mourning, consisting of crape on the left arm and on the sword hilt, will be worn by all the commissioned officers of the militia of this State until after the next annual inspection and review of their respective corps.

The commanders of all artillery regiments and battalions and of all companies of artillery attached to regiments or brigades of infantry throughout the State, will cause guns to be fired, within their respective commands, at every half hour from sunrise until sunset; and the commanders of the militia will direct the national standard, dressed in mourning, to be displayed from their respective head quarters on the day next after the receipt of these orders.

The Commissary General and keepers of the military stores will furnish the necessary implements and ammunition for these funeral honors.

Officers receiving copies of this order will promulgate the same without delay throughout the bounds of their respective commands, and will superintend its prompt execution.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

RUFUS KING, Adjutant General.

President Harrison.—The subjoined interesting statement of the religious feelings of the late President, is copied from the National Intelligencer of April 6.

It is known that, for many years past, General Harrison had become daily more and more impressed with religious feelings, always treating serious things seriously, and showing himself mindful of his future accountability. A member of his family has stated that, for many months past, he has never omitted the reading of the Scriptures every night before retiring to rest, however harassed by company or worn down by fatigue. On Monday, the third day of his indisposition, and before he felt himself in any particular danger, he declared to those around him that he had long been deeply impressed with the truths of the Christian Religion, and regretted that he had not connected himself with the church as a communicant.

The occasion afforded an appropriate opportunity for republishing a paragraph from his Inaugural Address, which we know has been read with pleasure by thousands, and will now, we are confident, be perused again with increased interest. Already speaking from the tomb, how valuable are those sentiments of morality and religion addressed to the living by the distinguished dead!

I deem the present occasion sufficiently important and solemn to justify me in expressing to my fellow citizens a profound reverence for the Christian Religion and a thorough conviction that a sound moral, religious liberty, and a just sense of religious responsibility, are essentially connected with all true and lasting happiness; and to that good Being who has blessed us by the gifts of civil and religious freedom, who has blessed our and prospered the labors of our Fathers, and has hitherto preserved to us institutions far exceeding in excellence those of any other people, let us unite in fervently recommending every interest of our beloved country in all future time.

From the Globe.

All other reflections are absorbed in the thought of the nothingness of life, and the emptiness of earthly grandeur. One brief month has witnessed Gen. Harrison's ascent to the summit of human ambition—and his passage to the tomb. "What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue!"

Private Correspondence of the Editor.

WASHINGTON, April 6th, 1841.

MY DEAR SIR: From the moment of Harrison's attack of the bilious fever, or pneumonia, understanding the manner of his medical treatment, and having witnessed his evident ill health from the very day of his inauguration, I feared he would not survive. He had undoubtedly the best physicians the country afforded, and perhaps all ideas that a different course of practice might have saved him is out of place. He rests from his labors—full of years, full of honors; his memory green in the hearts of his countrymen. The sensation produced here by his sudden death was overwhelming. A deep gloom curtained the heavens during the day without, and a deeper gloom rested upon the hearts of those who were sheltered from the storm. I never saw such a day anywhere. The members of the Cabinet, (excepting Mr. Badger, who is with his family in N. C.) were in constant attendance day and night at the President's House, anxiously watching the sick bed of their dying friend. Immediately after his death took place, the Circular of the Cabinet was printed, two copies of which I got and forwarded by different gentlemen (strangers) in the Sunday morning cars for you, which I suppose you received. The subsequent proceedings you have in the papers.

A Steamboat was chartered on Sunday, and sent down for the Vice President, who, it is just reported, has arrived in the city. The funeral pageant takes place to-morrow. The remains of the illustrious General will be interred in the Congressional Burial Ground, until the necessary preparations can be made for their removal to Ohio. A hope is expressed here, that the Vice-President will direct his remains to be deposited in the vault constructed beneath the dome of the Capitol for the dust of Washington, until the farther pleasure of Congress can be made known. I can see nothing out of the way in the suggestion.

Gov. Tyler, though of a somewhat different school in politics from Gen. Harrison, is a man of sense, honest intentions and good principles—and will endeavor to carry out to the full the wishes of the great Republican party of the country who placed his name on the same ticket with the good old Chief, who has been gathered to his fathers. Gov. Tyler's fortune has been a remarkable one. If I recollect rightly, he owed his first election to the U. S. Senate, to a vacancy occasioned by death; his election as Governor to a similar cause; and now to the highest elective station in the world to the same cause. He has deserved well of his proud Commonwealth in the former stations. I doubt not he will earn the love of his countrymen in the one to which he is now called. Yours, truly,

From "The New-Yorker."

The Nation's Calamity.—We have hardly words to express our sense of the great affliction which has this week befallen the American People in the death of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, so lately inaugurated President of the United States. It seems like a dream—a sad and fearful illusion of the fancy—that he who was but yesterday called by a vast majority of the popular suffrages to the highest station in the People's gift—whose route from Ohio to Washington was marked by all the honors of a Roman triumph—who was inducted into the Chief Magistracy of this great and free Nation amid the joyous acclamations of an immense concourse of citizens—that he who had passed through so many perils and trials in the course of a long and eventful life, should have attained at last the summit of human ambition only to fold his robes around him and lie down in the unawaking slumber of Death! Why, what a bubble is Ambition!—what a mockery is Fame!—One little week since, and thousands would have walked over burning ploughshares to exchange positions with the man; and now he is but dust and ashes, on which the clouds are heavily closing! Who can ever struggle for power, save for noble ends and holiest uses?

We rejoice to observe that the departure of the American People, under this afflicting dispensation, has been such as does honor to the National character. We have lately been divided and arrayed against each other in fierce party conflict, and he whom Death has now taken from us was the standard-bearer of the host on whose banner victory at length awaited. It was but natural that some traces of the asperity engendered by such a contest should survive its termination. Doubtless such was the case. Yet the announcement of Gen. Harrison's death was received with equal demonstrations and we believe with equal sincerity of sorrow by citizens of each party. All feeling adverse to the party candidate was merged in profound regret for the loss of the Nation's Chief Magistrate. To this general truth there are of course occasional exceptions—perhaps more in this City than elsewhere; but even here the number of sincere mourners of the general loss is hardly less than that of the whole People. The flags displayed at half-mast from the several rendezvous of both political parties, from the hotels, the shipping, the public buildings, the funeral observances appointed by our City authorities, and the unostentatious evidences of grief exhibited on every side, bespeak the general sense that a deplored, a great calamity has befallen the American People.

And indeed the loss to the opposing is hardly less than to the dominant party. Gen. Harrison, by early and resolutely avowing his resolution to serve but a single term, had destroyed all temptation or excuse for further detraction from his personal merits or hostility to his personal aims. He had placed himself above the reach of opposition. This loss, therefore, may be truly and properly deplored by the Nation. All interests require unity, energy, responsibility in the Executive head—the opposition hardly less than the adverse party. All these are temporarily, we trust not permanently, destroyed by the death of the President; and a painful sense of uncertainty, apprehension and peril succeeds to the general feeling of stability, security, and the welcome approaches of long coveted repose.

These are the general grounds on which the great bereavement is keenly lamented; but we should do injustice to the illustrious deceased did we fail to add that his personal qualities were such as to give poignancy to the common affliction. Our country has had few public men who enjoyed so much as he the affection of those with whom in peace or war he was associated. The admiration, the devotion of those who had served with him in the field or shared with him the perils of the early settlement of the West, were universal and unbounded. The remembrances of his career as Governor of Indiana Territory thirty to forty years ago contributed largely to the overwhelming majorities accorded him throughout that vast region in the recent canvass. With a chivalrous magnanimity of soul he blended great courtesy of bearing and kindness of heart. No candidate for important trust ever mingled so freely in an exciting canvass and yet came out of it with so little personal ill will or bitterness on the part of his opponents as attended Gen. Harrison's election to the Presidency. No man ever before entered upon the duties of that station enjoying so fully the personal esteem and hearty good will of nearly all the great men who had strenuously battled against his elevation as he whose untimely death has shrouded the land in mourning.

In one respect only has the popular estimate appeared to us to do injustice to Gen. Harrison. It has been fashionable to consider and speak of him as well meaning, but of slender or at least ordinary abilities. We believe this judgment is repelled by nearly all who know him intimately, not only of his friends, who might be accused of partiality, but by those who, standing in political opposition to him, had no inducement to overrate his talents—by such men as Messrs. Van Buren, Calhoun, Wm. and Benton. No one of these has ever spoken a word disrespectful of his formidable and victorious opponent; and we have reason to believe that the

kindness and courtesy which marked their personal intercourse with the late President were the result of sincere esteem for his virtues and mainly regard for his high mental qualities.

Undoubtedly the hearty kindness, universal affability and total absence of pretence or assumption which distinguished Gen. Harrison, while they contributed to his popularity, have lowered the common estimate of his ability. The vulgar are too apt to associate with their ideas of a great man the port and mien of a tragically heroic; and he who mingles freely in the doings and topics of every-day life, a simple man among his fellow men, without swagger in his gait or imitation thunder on his brow, generally passes as a clever fellow enough certainly, but by no means of eminent ability. The world is still deceived by ornament, whether of paint or pomp. Be while it is obviously true that, in transcendent force of intellect, the late President was not the equal of Webster or Calhoun, it would be difficult to name another man who enjoyed public career, in a great variety of public employments—legislator, governor, commander, &c.—whose speeches, writings, whether in public employment or as a candidate for honorable station, exhibited stronger evidences of practical good sense, of innate sagacity and shrewdness blended with great simplicity of character, than his whose loss the Nation is now deplored.

But he has passed beyond the reach of praise or censure. Fortunate man! he has been called from the summit of human ambition to that world which through Eternal Mercy he feared not to enter, in the fullness of his years and his fame. He has passed to his endless rest with a Nation's prayers for his blessedness and a Nation's tears to embalm his memory. We have no sorrow for him, but for the bereaved People he leaves behind, and the crushed, heart-broken family whose attachment to him bordered on idolatry, and whose desolation is indeed terrible. How fearful the transition in their condition and prospects which one little week has wrought! The bitterness of this agony is for them only; the lesson is for us and for all. Who will not read it aright?

Funeral of the late President, William Henry Harrison.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday evening, April 7, 1841.

I send you a concise description of the proceedings of the day, which witnessed the American Nation in their representative capacities, paying their last honors and tribute to their late lamented President, whose funeral is now over. The minute guns from the various stations at sunrise, with the tolling of bells opened the day. At an early hour crowds of persons, of various orders and societies, were forming in various parts of the city, getting ready to join in the line of procession, to follow the remains from the President's house; while military companies from neighboring cities, with martial music, were constantly arriving, to unite the soldier's tribute in the civil procession. Several thousands of persons were filling the area, in and around the President's.

The funeral services were performed in the East room of the President's house, where the body lay in state—the coffin placed in the centre of the room with the head to the entrance; beginning at the left side entering the door was a row of chairs, in which were President Tyler, together with the members of his Cabinet. Mr. Webster and Mr. Bell on one hand; Mr. Granger, Mr. Ewing, and Mr. Crittenden on the other; next to the Secretaries was John Quincy Adams, an ex-President; next to him were four of the last Cabinet, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Gulpin, Mr. Poinsett, Mr. Paulding. Immediately behind them, were the Foreign Ministers and suites in full costume. Beyond those gentlemen, continuing the circle, was a large number of the Clergy. On the side opposite the President and Secretaries were seated Col. Todd, Col. Chambers, Mr. Copeland, and other members of the late President's family. Standing up around the seated circle, were the Senators and Members of Congress now in the city—various official officers of the Government, together with the pall-bearers and others who had been admitted under the rule, together with a large number of ladies. The room was hung in mourning, the coffin was covered with black velvet and gold, over which was a black velvet pall, on which was placed two of the President's swords, and hyacinth flowers were strewn on and around the pall. On a table at the foot of the coffin were Gen. Harrison's Bible and Prayer book. At 12 o'clock the service commenced, the prayer and a chapter of the Scriptures being read by the Rev. Dr. Hawley. After reading the prayers, Dr. Hawley bore testimony, from his own knowledge, to the religious character of the late President, stating that he had been in the daily practice of private devotion and of reading the Scriptures; and that one of the first acts of the late President on taking possession of his mansion, had been to buy the very copy of the Bible and Prayer book, which then lay on the table; and that it had been the intention of Gen. William Henry Harrison to become a regular communicant of the church; and that his life and professions exhibited a most earnest and sincere attachment to the practice and principles of Christianity. The services were deeply affecting, and produced the greatest solemnity and sensibility of feeling among all present.

After concluding the services, preparations were immediately commenced, for proceeding to the tomb, and it is due to the Clerk of the Supreme Court, who had the direction of the ceremonies in the House, to say, that every thing was conducted with the best order and decorum. The coffin was carried from the east room to the house, by a file of United States soldiers, followed by the pall-bearers. The pall-bearers were twenty